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Edited by Dr. T. C. K. KURUP. (Bar-at-Law)

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A prize of Rs. 25, another of Rs. 15 and a third of Rs. 10 will be given to the best character sketches of any living personality not exceeding thousand five hundred words. The entries will be closed on the 15th of October 1921.

MALABAR – THE GRAVE OF NON-CO-OPERATION

The non-cooperation movement was initiated in the middle of last year by Mahatma Gandhi with the help of a few perfervid Mussulman fanatics who fancied that the vanquishment of Turkey was the result of a deep laid plot on the part of the Christian nations against Islam. Great Britain was one of Turkey's powerful enemies during the war. She rules over India through her representatives and if the Government over here is paralysed, Britain cannot afford to make light of Muslim feeling and Turkey will be restored to her former dignity. Thus argued the Khilafat enthusiasts. And fortunately for them their Ulemas and Moulanas were ecstatically quoting the sanction of their Prophet in support of the non-co-operation doctrine. Mahatma Gandhi, who was at that time crest-fallen owing to the miserable collapse of his Satyagraha movement, readily seized this opportunity of offering to the public another novel scheme in the shape of non-co-operation. What could better illustrate the Hindu-Muslim unity? This was how the movement originated but in course of time it looked as if the Khilafat question receded into the background, all the ammunitions of the non-co-operators being concentrated on winning Swaraj within a certain date arbitrarily chosen by the Mahatma.

Every one is aware of the programme drawn by the non-co-operators and how uniformly each item had to be abandoned in favour of something calculated to arrest the imagination of the mob. Charitably disposed people were willing to concede in non-violence a redeeming feature of the Non-co-operation movement in spite of its resounding folly. Whatever else might go wrong and however mad the idea of non-co-operation, so long as the movement was free from violence it was thought that reason and common sense will ultimately prevail after the temporary fit of madness had passed away. Already, the net achievements to the credit of the movement are sickening. Thousands of boys have been influenced to desert their Schools and Colleges in favour of the Will O' the wisp of National Universities whose chief merits have been their flamboyant rise and ephemeral existence and the want of a uniform curriculam. Most of these boys are wandering without any education to guide them and without any discipline to train them. Many men in the prime of their manhood have been misled into giving up their offices and walk into gaols without defending themselves. People are asked to deny themselves education, wealth, and happiness and to defy the laws of the land. Is it any wonder that today we see in India a number of blasted careers, and blighted fortunes—all these as forcible offerings to the god of non-co-operation.

But the tale does not end here. The latest incidents in Malabar have vividly brought home to all but the few purblind non-co-operaters the supreme folly of the Gandhian doctrine. For the past 18 months non-cooperaters have always presented their plans placing non-violence in front of their programme. Many political conferences and gatherings have been held in Malabar during this time and in each one of them the idea of non-violence has been rehearsed to the accompaniment of the music of the Khilafat and Punjab grievances. It is absurd to contend that the Mopla rioters were those who were beyond the circle of the non-co-operators' influence. But what the Moplas learned from the student-orators of the movement's creation was that the end of British Rule in India is in sight. This would mean the rule of the Sultan. They began

to apply their lessons in their own crude way. All the Khilafat and Congress committees, all the fatwas and fiats of the non-co-operation leaders could not prevent wholsale looting, pillage, murder arson and forcible conversion of Hindus into Islam.

Are not the innocent dead in Malabar eloquent warnings to the non-co-operators not to carry lighted torches among the inflammable section in India? If Chandpur and Malegeon are not enough, is not Malabar enough? How much more innocent blood should be shed in this land at the altar of the non-co-operation deities? The horrors committed in Malabar have caused a revulsion of feeling in every decent and chivalrous man and we will be surprised if the non-co-operation movement had not already met its grave in Malabar.

THE INSCRUTABLE WAYS OF THE GODS ABOVE.

We have it from a reliable source that the Government of India is going to send a deputation to Australia consisting of some Indian members also to settle the question of treatment of Indians in the Colonies and that Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry and C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer have been chosen from India. The more one studies Indian conditions the more one becomes baffled by the "Mentality," if anything akin to it exists, of the Government of India. Judging by the activities of the Indian Government one is forced to conclude that for some years past they found it impossible to get on without the aid and advice of Mr. Srinivasa Sastry. Lately he was sent to Europe to represent India at the Imperial Conference where his performance touching the relation between the Colonies and India was not regarded such a great success as to qualify him for missions of similar kind in other places.

The next individual selected for exceptional honours and appearing bracketted with Mr. Sastry is Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer. It was only quite recently that he was made Advocate-General. We see no reason to find fault with that appointment. But we do question the advisability of shifting him from that position so soon after his appointment. Why should Government display this poverty of imagination and select persons for public service from among a very small circle? We have no objection personally to these two persons. It will be legitimate to ask if others equally competent could not be found. Why throw all the honours and burdens on the same individuals time and again with consequent dislocation of their permanent duties as in Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer's case.

Another pertinent question is what are the special qualifications of these two gentlemen for their newly proposed role? Do the Government know that the emigrants to the Colonies are mostly Christians, Muhammadans, non-Brahmins of all castes between whose modes of life and thinking and those of these two gentlemen there is all the difference conceivable? We are not anxious to rake up any racial controversy at this stage but we want it to be distinctly understood that the persons going to the Colonies to speak for the emigrants present and future, should be in a position to represent their grievances exactly. In our opinion these two gentlemen are not the best suited to fill the new role for which they are recommended and we emphatically affirm that they are best where they are at present and that to disturb them from there will be an act of folly.

We take this opportunity to tell the Madras Government that they will do well to form their own estimate of men and things without depending upon second hand information for their guidance. This can only be done by widening the circle of their friends and well-wishers. The time is past to restrict Indian and provincial politics to the confines of a family circle. If the object of Commissions, Inquiries and Committees is to give general satisfaction to the public, it can only be done by extensive cooperation.

SUGAR—A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY FOR RICH AND POOR

The report of the Sugar Committee recently published give us to understand that the Sugar industry is capable of great improvement in India both by scientific agriculture of cane and its economical and efficient manufacture. Beet sugar that so long competed successfully with cane sugar constituted 44·6 per cent of the world's total output in 1913—14 but gradually fell to 2·1 per cent in 1919—20. The Committee prove that the world's output of sugar dwindled from 17,839,900 long tons to 14,638,300 long tons within the same period whereas demand for the article expanded year after year. If, therefore, production remains stationary, much more so if it becomes less, price cannot but sore higher than now——though it is already more

than double the prewar rate. There are several parts of India, where sugar can be raised with profit. The annual yield can be raised by scientific cultivation in Bombay, Burma, Punjab and in the United Provinces. In Coimbatore, Malabar, Tinnevelly and other parts of our Presidency the industry was tried on a minor scale and so far as it went proved successful. But it is estimated that India imports varying quantities of sugar amounting to 531,713 tons in 1914—18 and more in subsequent years. The Committee found that the average outturn of sugar for the five years ending 1918—19 was 1·07 tons in India as against 1·96 tons in Cuba, 4·12 tons in Java and 4·61 tons in Havaii showing the backward state of the industry in India. The Committee recommend great improvements in methods of cultivation and extraction in India for they find that usually only 55 parts of juice alone are extracted per 100 of cane. The loss resulting from insufficient milling is estimated at 10,534 tons and from the manufacture of gur at 1,068,960 tons. This great loss can only be obviated by extending the area under cultivation wherever possible and by the adoption of improved and scientific methods of cultivation.

The importance of the sugar trade can be readily seen when we recollect that sugar is no longer an article of luxury but one of necessity. Its value as an article of food is very high while to make it dear will cause great hardship and discomfort to the poor. The tendency of modern times all the world over is to replace alcohol by other articles of delicacy whereas in India the upper and middle classes while eschewing alcohol are inordinately addicted to sweets of various descriptions. Among the lower classes also the demand for coffee, tea, and sweets have increased greatly with the result that sugar is one of the articles of prime importance to India.

This being the case, scientific cultivation on extensive lines coupled with efficient milling of sugar cane is an undertaking of national importance whereas our surplus stock will always find a market elsewhere. Our annual expenditure on this score has been estimated at about 20 crores and it cannot be denied that all this amount is worth saving, and if some men with enterprise come forward the gain is ours for the mere asking.

INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION OF INDIA.

I. The Future of Electric Power.

One of the direct results of the war is the spirit of Commercial enterprise that stimulated the activities of every country. Germany that emerged out of the conflict in a broken down condition is making strenuous efforts to build up her industries on an unprecedented scale. Unlimited production of power & the application of every kind of labour—saving machinery are the keys to economical production which alone can lead to control & mastery over the market. The erection of three of the greatest power-stations of the world marks the beginning of a new era of industrial prosperity for that country. Even in Britain, "the stronghold of cheap coal" every attempt is made to harness the great sources of natural power *e g.* the great scheme to harness the tides of the Severn. In India all eyes are turned in the direction of reviving old industries & inaugurating new ones. In order to compete successfully in the markets of the world she must take stock of all her industrial possibilities—both in raw materials & in natural sources of power before any enterprise on a large scale can be successfully attempted. India's immense, almost unlimited resources in raw materials are wellknown. Today we are exporting most of our raw products for manufacture abroad and India imports the finished articles at often ten times the price of the materials used.

The aim alike of the Swadeshi & other well-wishers of India as also of the Government is to devise ways & means to place India on a level with other countries of the world in Commerce & Industries. This can only be done by conserving all her resources in materials & power, the two most important factors in production, without which Labour & Capital are helpless.

About the natural resources of India no long disquisition is necessary. Raw—materials of every kind she produces in large quantities & her capabilities of expansion are unlimited. This fact is known to all Indians & foreigners; but her resources in power still remain a closed mystery to many, including experts.

The ultimate source of all energy on earth is the Sun. Animals, fuel such as wood, coal & oil, wind & falling water have been long known to the manufacturing world as auxilliaries to production. Wind power is largely used for pumping water, fuel for generating power either by com-

bustion under boilers to supply steam to drive engines or by direct internal combustion in cylinders of gas or oil engines. Water power is generally used to drive water—wheels mainly for grinding corn. The latest development in power-source is electricity which has already revolutionised the world and threatens to supercede every other form of power in the domestic and industrial world.

Until recently industrial development depended almost entirely upon fuel, through the agency of gas and oil engines, steam engine & steam turbine. The world's supply of fuel is not unlimited & the increasing difficulties of getting it to the factory & the rising charges of carriage induced progressive countries to develop the production & transmission of electricity. Practical experience shows that it is easier & cheaper to transmit electric power to the factory than carry coal, wood or liquid fuel; whereas to establish a factory in places where fuel is plenty was found impracticable by the difficulties of getting raw-materials & labour locally. While both fuel & labour advance in price the cost of fuel at the factory gate is sure to rise still higher whereas once the wires are laid the cost of transmission is obviated. Hence the rapid development of electricity in industrial countries.

There are two ways of producing electricity, one by a full driven power station, the other, by means of waterfalls natural or artificial. It is a common misconception that a natural waterfall only can generate power. Where the power produced from waterfalls has to be transmitted to a great distance before it can be utilised for industries it will be more economical to erect an artificial power station nearer the factory. In all other cases Nature helps production gratuitously & the cost involved is the barest minimum with no chance of violent fluctuations in keeping with the conditions of the general market.

The advantage that India possesses over European countries is that she has numerous waterfalls adapted for the generation of power. In the Madras Presidency we have the Cauvery falls in Mysore already producing 30000 HP; The Hogenkal Falls on the same river can develop nearly 4000 HP; the Mansan falls in Burma develop about 10000 HP; The Hundrughag Falls on the Subarnarekha river may develop 50000 HP and the Falls on Tons River, those at Gersoppa between Mysore and Bombay besides thousands of others, high and low, both in India and Burma offering great possiblities and awaiting development to inaugurate a golden era of unlimited prosperity in a country that even without the artificial aids of power was once flowing with milk and honey.

OUR MAN OF THE WEEK.

Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri.

The two best advertised objects in modern India are "Amrutanjan" and Mr. Sreenivasa Sastri. Even Kesari's Lodhra or Sen's Kesharanjan finish up only as a bad third. Either because this Rt. Honourable gentleman had more leisure than other publicmen or because the Bureaucracy could not find any one so handy, it so happened that the machinery of Government could not work smoothly for some years now without the aid and assistance of Mr. Sastri. It would appear that the stock of enlightened public workers is so much depleted that suitable recruits to serve on the inevitable Committees and Commissions could not be found in sufficient numbers. But the Indian Government has always distinguished itself for resource and ingenuity. It recently discovered an inexhaustible mine of great men in the Servants of India Society. The process that led to this discovery is simple, yet striking. G. K. Gokhale was a respected and capable Indian leader of great tact and sense of proportion. When he died he was presumed to have bequeathed his capacity, tact and commonsense to another. Who could that be but Mr. Sastri. But it was hardly likely that such a keen, clever man like Gokhale would not have constituted a residuary legatee to take what remains after his other bequests. He could not possibly be outside the limits of the Servants of India Society, and must be the shining young light of the Society—Mr. Kunzru, who has been a promising young man for nearly fourteen years now. The promise is having a forced birth, thanks to the exertions of the Government of India.

It would appear that the object of every Commission and Committee is to manufacture a report. Both Messrs. Sastri and Kunzru of the Servants of India Society are on the Fiji Emigration Committee. It would have saved the Indian ratepayers a lot of money and the emigrants much anxiety if the Government had entrusted the task of preparing the intended report to the Servants of India Society who may be trusted as respectable businessmen to do the needful. We say "respectable businessmen" because we hear the head of that institution bargained for, an

honorarium of £ 200 per mensem for himself while his junior is paid £ 100 a month. Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other businessmen have always dictated their own terms once they reached the top of the ladder. For the first time we see a Servant of India whom the world accepted as a self-sacrificing patriot demanding a prepostrous remuneration for serving on a Committee to inquire into the miseries of the unfortunate sons and daughters of India who are all treated and persecuted in a foreign island far away from all home influences of sympathy, kindness and charity. We certainly should not have mentioned a word about Mr. Sastri demanding £ 200 per mensem or £ 5000 per-week but for his pretensions that he is a self-sacrificing worker for India and proclaimed to the world that he sacrificed his income of Rs. 200 or so in the Hindu High School, for Rs. 75 in the Society. If this gentleman was working for India at a sacrifice on Rs. 75 a month why he should demand £ 200 a month to sit on the Fiji Emigration Commission passes the understanding of ordinary men. We have no objection to Mr. Sastry fixing his own fee for each individual job he is called upon to do. But we do insist on his giving up his pretensions to patrotism and self sacrifice.

The *Madras Mail, Advocate of India* and *New India,* in defence of Mr. Sastri, exaggerate his abilities and talents. They would have done well not to try to defend Mr. Sastri, and it would have been more creditable if this gentleman divested himself of his old garb of selfsacrificing patriotism and assumed the new one he chose for himself of aggrandisement.

True both Gokhale and Mr. Sastry belonged to the same Society. But there the comparison ends. Gokhale actually died in harness working for his country. Honours and offices he declined while faithfully cooperating with the Government in all its endeavours to raise India to a higher status among the nations of the world. Whereas Mr. Sastri grabbed the fiirst honour that was offered him and raised the price of his labour from Rs. 75 to £ 200 per mensem. No public man has given himself so completely away as Mr. Sastri and it is significant that all section of Indians are united in their expression of opinion about the man and his deeds.

New India of the 26th inst observed:—"Decent people cannot but follow with disgust the envenomed personal attacks so often made on Mr. Sastri by *Justice* and the *Hindu.* Such attacks may pass in Madras, but elsewhere they are regarded as contemptible." We do not hold a brief for either *Justice* or the *Hindu*, who are both able to take care of themselves: but we certainly maintain that the bulk of Indians do not share the views of Mrs. Besant, Jamnadas Dwarakadas or Dr. Sapru and in spite of the most strenuous attempts of these three champions of Mr. Sastri to deify him, we know precisely what he is and what he can be. The British Government may make him the next Indian Governor. That is their affair over which Indian opinion has little or no voice. All the penal laws of British India and the power of its executive, judiciary and military cannot infuse any respect for Mr. Sastri in the popular mind. Tact may contribute to one's success; but either supreme sacrifice or marked ability alone can command abiding respect. The latter two unfortunately are not the Rt. Honourable Sastri's portion. His success is solely and essentially due to his 'gift of the gab,' and his great capacity not to offend the beauracracy. The demand in India for these two articles is on the wane and all official and Anglo-Indian advertisement and artificial boom cannot secure him a place in the hearts of Indians. No man started under more favourable auspices than Mr. Sastri and no one proved a worse failure.

May the Government of India be pleased to leave him undisturbed and allow his soul to rest in peace!!

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The popular representatives in the Legislative Assembly have rendered a good account of themselves in the session just coming to a close. While the non-co-operators, not baffled by their reverses, are concentrating with vigour on the negative aspects of their programme, we are glad that the Imperial Legislature has realised the necessity of taking measures which will knock the bottom out of the non-co-operators' plank If the Government carry out in practice what they have already accepted in principle *viz.*, that there shall be no trace of racial ineqality in India, then the voice of the non-co-operator will be a voice in the wilderness and the movement itself will die of inanition. We venture to describe this session of the Assembly as the harvest session from the popular standpoint because many fundamental and far-reaching questions were discussed in it and the Government themselves displayed considerable statesmanship by approaching such questions from a broader angle of vision than had ever been shown by them in the past.

Foremost in importance was the anticipated repeal of the Press Act 1910 and Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act 1908. The Select Committee will, we hope, give effect to the recommendations of the Press Committee in toto bearing in mind the criticisms of the Press with regard to the printing of the editor's name and the right to confiscate seditious documents by Custom and Postal authorities. With the passage of this Bill will disappear a long—standing and legitimate grievance and we heartily congratulate all concerned on achieving this happy result. That intrepid Bombay public worker, Mr. Samarth moved a far—reaching resolution about the removal of racial distinctions between European British subjects and Indians in the eyes of the

Indian Criminal laws, in the matter of the mode of trial, the sentence to be passed and the right of appeal. The very fact that such a resolution was allowed to be moved and debated upon in a tone which was free from heat and passion on all sides shew the enormous strides the country has made since the regrettable days of the Ilbert - Bill agitation. The speeches of the European representatives in the Assembly and the Government members were clear evidence that they realise that India has entered on a new era and that they can no longer assume racial superiority. The acuteness of the divergence existing between the rulers and the ruled has been largely due to the supercilous attitude assumed by Europeans in India and we are glad of the assurance of Sir William Vincent, on behalf of the Government, that he accepted the sentiments in the resolution and with a view to give effect to them, has circularised Local Governments inviting their opinions on this subject. We hope that the personnel of the Committee which was decided to be appointed will be unexceptionable. Another resolution of far-reaching importance was that of Mr. Mazumdar's for the further extension of Constitutional Reforms before the ten year's period is over. The debate which ensued was keen and interesting. Popular representatives presented their case with enthusiasm while Sir William Vincent, for once, found himself unequal to the task of stemming the tide of eloquence which was pouring in from all sides. Thanks to Mr. Hailey's dexterous and statesmanlike move, the members were eventually made to accept the resolution in a modified way which may mean anything or nothing. The view of the Assembly has been promised to be communicated to the Secretary of State who may or may not act upon it. The discussion has been useful in shewing the trend of popular feeling in India to the Government at Home. Sir Sivasami Ayer scored a notable triumph by getting his resolution on the N. W. Frontier Province passed in spite of Dr. Sapru's opposition. The Government met with a well deserved defeat because if the facts and figures so ably presented by Sir Sivasami can be relied upon, there was no course whatever for the Government but to face the problem and solve it instead of shelving it and allowing the scandal to go on. Among social problems, Mr. Seshagiri ayer's Bill to amend the Hindu Law to bring it into conformity with the others in the various provinces and Dr. Gour's Bill in the matter of registration of adoptions were permitted to be introduced. In the matter of the transfer of Aden to the Colonial office, some members of the Assembly showed opposition which was purely sentimental. Aden costs several lakhs to the Indian Exchequer and is importment only as a naval base. As long as the Indian community there is given equality of treatment we fail to see much force in the contention of the protestants to this change. The Government's reply in the matter of the purchase of Stores was not satisfactory. It is to India's advantage to purchase her requirements at the cheapest market in the world and we hope that the Government will not allow room for criticism any more. The watering-down of the resolution in regard to the arrogant attitude of the British Medical Council towards Indian Medical Degrees will not satisfy the acute feeling in this country on this matter. Besides these, various other questions were discussed in the Assembly which we cannot refer to in detail for want of space. The outstanding result of the session has been that both the Government and the members understood each other's position better. There was abundant evidence that the members of the Assembly realised that they have very large powers which they can use for the good of the people while, it is only fair to say, there was on the part of the Government a tolerance of criticism and a readiness to appreciate the popular standpoint which augur well for the future.

STUDENTS' STRIKE IN TRAVANCORE

The Students' strike in Travancore, which from small beginnings developed into formidable proportions, is another regrettable organised manifestation of contempt for constituted authority. If the school-fees had been unreasonably enhanced, it was the business of the parents to protest against it. However much we may sympathise with the ebullitions and escapades of young men we strongly feel they should not exchange the groves of the academy for the platform of the agitator because they will not acquire there that large outlook, calm academic temperament and keen and accurate knowledge of men and affairs Having said so much, we must enter an emphatic protest, if the reports in the press be correct, against raising the cost of education by the Travancore Durbar when the cry everywhere has been for reduction. We cannot also congratulate the authorities in Travancore on allowing the strike to develop into serious proportions without tactfully nipping it in the bud.

NOTE.

Owing to some trouble in the printing machine, we regret we are obliged to issue only eight pages this week.

Manager.

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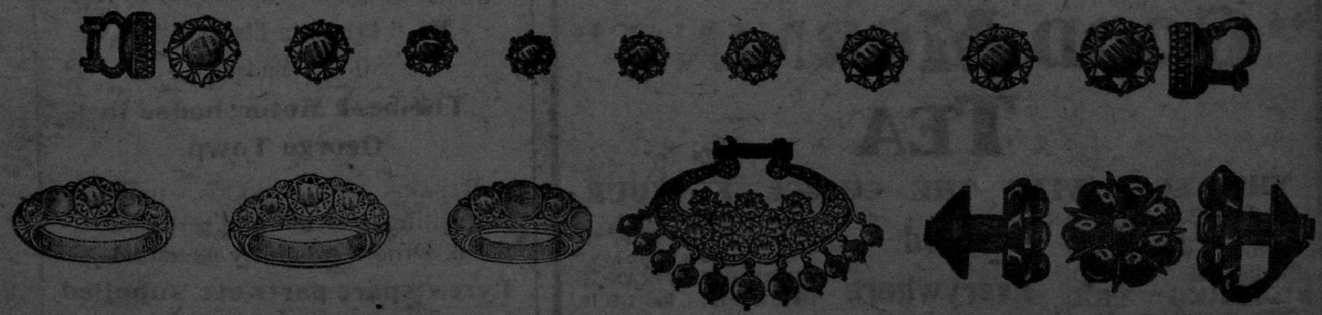

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